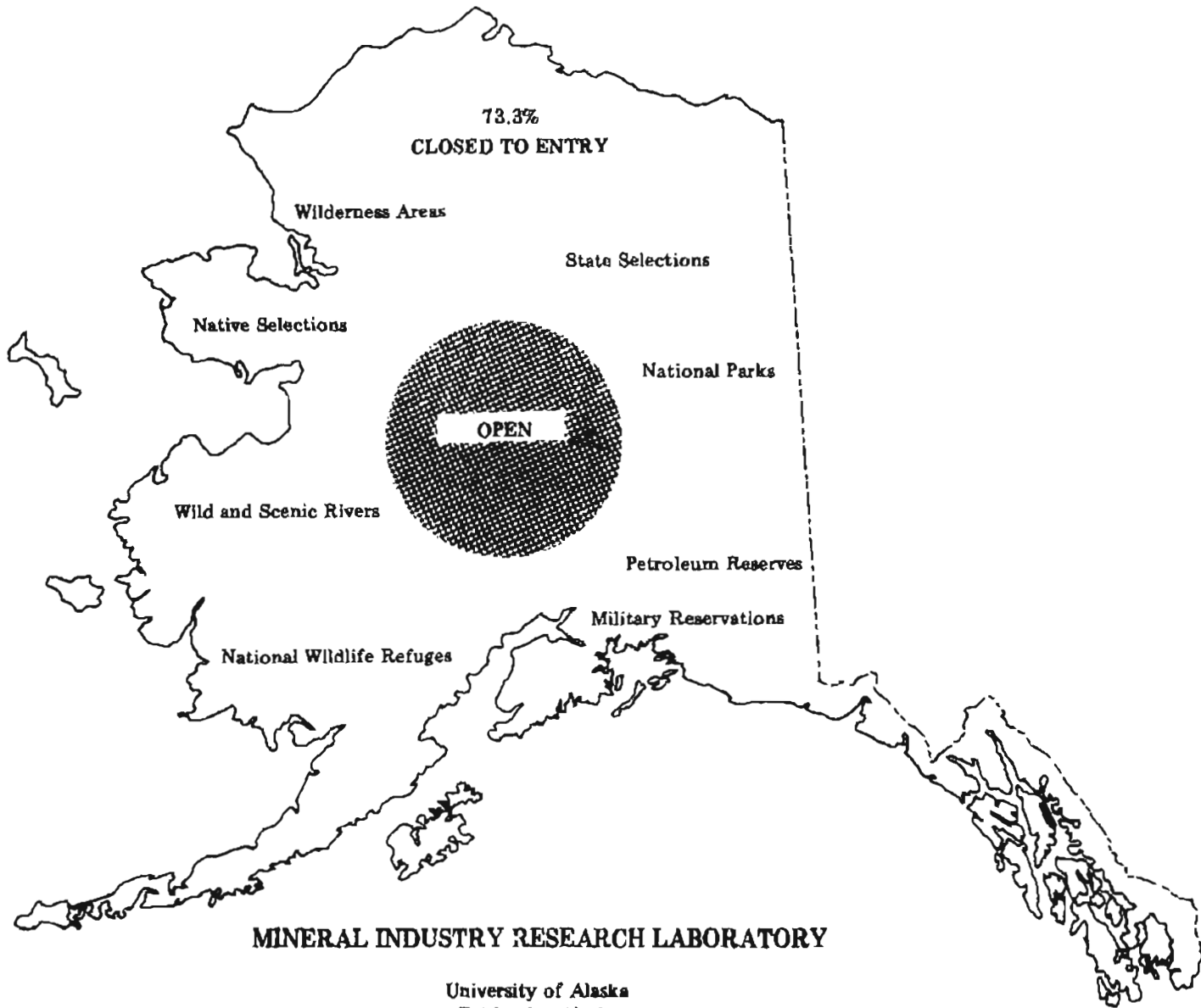


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**COMPILATION OF THE DATA
ON THE LAND WITHDRAWALS IN ALASKA**



MINERAL INDUSTRY RESEARCH LABORATORY

University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska
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ABSTRACT

Major decisions on the use and disposition of land in Alaska are being made by the State and Federal governments. These decisions will affect the utilization of all our land resources including minerals. Since minerals are an essential component of our existence, the availability and access to minerals is an important issue. There are approximately 2600 land orders and acts classifying land in Alaska that restrict the utilization of our minerals resources. As of April 1977, approximately twenty-six percent of Alaska, or 100,875,391 acres was open to mineral entry and location under the Federal Mining Laws and the State Mining and Mineral Leasing Laws.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

In May 1977, the Mineral Industry Research Laboratory received a grant from the U.S. Bureau of Mines to compile the existing data on the land withdrawals in Alaska. The primary purpose of the grant was to determine the amount of land open to mineral entry and location in Alaska under the Federal Mining Laws and the State Mining and Mineral Leasing Laws. The following is the final report for the grant.

The land open under the Federal Mining Laws as of 1 April 1977 was 64,392,320 acres and of these 41,336,960 acres fall under D-1 classification which closes the land to mining laws except for locations for metalliferous minerals. In addition, 3,795,200 acres are in the pipeline corridor. These lands are open to locations for metalliferous minerals except for the sections on either side of the pipeline itself (which have not been deducted). 16,165,760 acres are in the Chugach and Tongass National Forests, and another 2,564,480 acres are open in the Cape Newenham, Clarence Rhode, and the Aleutian Island National Wildlife Refuges. The remaining 529,920 acres fall into the category of Power Site Classification, primarily withdrawals for the Rampart Project.

As of 24 March 1977 there were 21,096,076.95 acres of patented state land and 15,386,994.49 acres of tentatively approved land for a total of 36,483,071.44 acres, or 9.7 percent of the total area of Alaska. Only tentatively approved or patented state lands fall under the State Mining and Mineral Leasing Laws. Under the State Mining Laws land classified as grazing, material, mineral, timber and utility are open to entry for locatable minerals. In addition, all unclassified lands are open. On these open lands, the locator has the right to develop and produce minerals,

however no patents are issued by the State of Alaska. Lands classified under one of the ten other categories are open to mineral leasing at the discretion of the director of the Division of Lands.

As of 1 April 1977 there were 100,875,391 acres open to mineral entry and location in Alaska under the Federal Mining Laws and the State Mining and Mineral Leasing Laws. The percent of Alaska lands open to mineral entry under the Federal Mining Laws and under the Alaska State Mining and Mineral Leasing Laws, as of 1 April 1977, is given in figure 1.

The study was conducted by Paul A. Metz, principal investigator, Roger W. Pearson, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Geography and Donald F. Lynch, Ph.D., Professor of Geography. Dr. Pearson transferred data from the Bureau of Land Management Records to Alaska quadrangles at a scale of 1:250,000. Dr. Lynch analyzed the relevant public land orders and laws. Mr. Metz and Dr. Lynch calculated the areas under each public land order that were or appeared to be open to mineral entry.

The most recent public land order referenced in the automated data received from the Bureau of Land Management is PLO 5567 dated Dec. 23, 1976. The last public land order reviewed and incorporated into the study was issued on May 11, 1977. Townships with unknown or uncertain classifications were checked with BLM data in Fairbanks on October 5, 1977.

APPROACH

The study team obtained an automated listing of the areas covered by public land orders from the Bureau of Land Management. These public land orders were transferred to U.S.G.S. quadrangles at a scale of 1:250,000 and recorded by townships. Areas of less than one section were ignored. Data on native land selections, tentative approvals, and interim conveyances and final conveyances were obtained from the Bureau

of Land Management and plotted on a separate overlay. Data on State of Alaska selected, tentatively approved, and patented lands were obtained from the Bureau of Land Management and from a land status map prepared by the State Division of Lands (April, 1977). State lands were transferred to a separate overlay.

Each quadrangle was then analyzed to determine which lands were open to mineral entry or mineral leasing. Lists of Public Land Orders were developed showing both those which open and those which close land to mineral entry under U.S. mining laws. Each township with land open was noted with the amount of land being recorded in sections (one section equals one square mile). Gaps in the data were found and these were checked against Bureau of Land Management Records in Fairbanks, Alaska, and against the 1974 BLM land status map.

Because of the size and scope of the study, the team attempted to identify areas of existing and potential error. Small areas were ignored and some overlapping between quadrangles may have inadvertently occurred. In addition, mistakes could exist in the automated BLM data, in transferring data from the computer print outs and other sources to the 1:250,000 quadrangles and in the calculations. In addition, data showing the classification of about 1,734 sections were not available (Table 1). These include some 444,160 acres in the Arctic, Misheguk, and Phillip Smith Mts. quadrangles which are recorded only under PLO 3521, an order which serves to restrict non-competitive mineral leasing in Northern Alaska. Much of this acreage should logically be covered by other public land orders. In addition, 296,960 acres in the Sundum quadrangle show no classification. These lands lie in the mountainous, glacial area between the eastern boundary of the Tongass National Forest and they border with Canada. They are listed as D-1 national interest

on the 1974 BLM land status map. The Ophir quadrangle contains 253,440 acres which run in a strip down the center of the map. These lands are surrounded by D-2 withdrawals under PLO 5179 and are shown as D-2 lands on the 1974 BLM land status map. Therefore they should also be D-2 lands. The remaining 115,200 acres are scattered and probably represent errors in recording or data transferring. (Table 2)

TABLE 1: LANDS OF UNKNOWN OR UNCERTAIN CLASSIFICATION

Quadrangle Number	Name	Area Unknown (Sections)	Remarks
9	Misheguk Mt.	37	PLO 3521
23	Phillip Smith Mts.	84	PLO 3521
24	Arctic	573	PLO 3521
26	Noatak	36	No record
64	Ophir	396	No record (Probably PLO 5179, D-2)
69	Tanacross	36	No record
72	Holy Cross	36	No record
80	Marshall	36	No record
81	Russian Mission	36	No record
115	Sundun	464	(Probably D-1 National Interest)
Total		1,734	

TABLE 2: AREAS UNKNOWN AND UNCERTAIN

<u>Category</u>	<u>Acres</u>
PLO 3521	444,160
Sundum (D-1?)	296,960
Ophir (D-2?)	253,440
Other	<u>115,200</u>
Total	1,109,760

The Pipeline Corridor contains land closed to mineral entry. The Public Land Orders authorizing the trans-Alaska utility and pipeline corridor (5150, 5151, 5430, 5182) set aside 6,570,790 acres, of which 3,493,450 were excluded from mineral entry. The remaining 3,448,540 acres were available for "locations for metalliferous minerals" under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Section 17 (d) (1). This study found a total of 3,795,200 acres in the pipeline corridor which were not covered by another public land order withdrawing land from mineral location. The difference between 3,795,200 and 3,448,540 is 346,560 acres and this pipeline area is probably closed to mineral location.

The total area analyzed was 374,369,280 acres which is very close to the usually quoted figure of about 375,303,680 acres as being the area of Alaska. Errors may have occurred in the Aleutians where the study had to develop its own protracted townships and perhaps also in Southeastern Alaska which is covered mostly by the Tongass National Forest.

ANCSA Section 17 (d) (1) (D-1 lands) was the authority for the initial withdrawal of 47,123,000 acres under PLOs 5180 and 5193. Various amounts of land were subsequently removed from the classification of open to "locations for metalliferous minerals" specified in PLOs 5180 and 5193. The study found 41,336,960 acres still under the original D-1 classification.

The Clarence Rhode, Cape Newenham and Aleutian Island National Wildlife Refuges appear to be open to mineral location and entry under the Federal Mining Laws (Table 3). These refuges, with additions, contain 2, 564,480 acres. Other National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska appear to be closed to mineral entry. The Chugach and Tongass National Forests, containing 16,165,760 acres, are open to mineral entry under the Federal Mining Laws.

Table 3: MAJOR PUBLIC LAND ORDERS AFFECTING NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES IN ALASKA

<u>National Wildlife Refuge</u>	<u>Public Land Orders</u>
Kodiak NWR	1634, 1693, 2417, 1693
Arctic NWR	2214
Kenai Moose Range	3411, Executive Order 8979, Dec. 16, 1941
Naval Petroleum Reserve #4	1621, 2215
Izembek NWR	2216
Aleutian NWR	Executive Order of March 3, 1913 Presidential Proclamation July 15, 1940
Katmai NM	Presidential Proclamation 1487, Sept. 24, 1918 (16 U.S.C. 431); Presidential Proclamation Jan. 21, 1969
Clarence Rhode NWR	2213, 4584, 2253
Cape Newenham NWR	4583

(Note: St. Matthew NWR contains 124 sections or 79,360 acres)
Nunivak NWR contains 1,171 sections or 749, 440 acres)

Taking all factors into account, this study may over estimate the amount of land open to mineral entry by approximately 750,000 acres, the amount of land closed to mineral entry in the pipeline corridor. Due to uncertainties in the data available, the study may also under estimate the land open to mineral entry by about 500,000

acres as shown in Table 1. On balance, the two possible errors seem to cancel each other out. In any case, the probable error appears to be less than one half of a percent of the total area of Alaska or about 1% of the total area open to mineral entry.

PUBLIC LAND ORDERS AFFECTING ALASKA

Alaska is covered by approximately 2,600 public land orders and other acts classifying land. The major PLOs derive from the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688). Under Section 17 (d) (1) of this act, lands were withdrawn from "location and entry under the mining laws (except locations for metalliferous minerals)..." The primary PLO implementing this section is 5180 dated March 9, 1972, which has been modified by PLOs 5193, 5254, 5251 (paragraph 1), and 5186 (Table 4). PLO 5418 amends PLO 5180 to add all present or future unreserved public land in Alaska to the D-1 classification. Since 5418 amends 5180, land covered under it is open to location for metalliferous minerals.

Table 4: MAJOR PUBLIC LAND ORDERS WHICH STILL ALLOW LOCATION FOR METALLIFEROUS MINERALS

PLO Number	Date	Description
5190	Mar 15, 72	Alters PLOs 5150/5151
5180/5193	Mar 9, 72	Primary D-1 withdrawal of 47,123,000 acres
5186	Mar 15, 72	D-1 withdrawal of 45,000,000 acres
5254	Sept 12, 72	D-1 land added to PLO 5186
5150/5403	Dec 28, 71	Pipeline Corridor of 5,343,300 acres of which 2,897,520 acres are closed to mining
5418	Mar 25, 74	Amends 5180 to add all present or future unreserved public lands in Alaska to D-1
5151	Dec 29, 71	Adds 371,200 acres to PLO 5150 open to entry
5182	Mar 9, 72	Adds 1,227,490 acres to PLO 5150. Of these 595,930 acres are withdrawn under PLO 5150 paragraph 2 and closed to mineral entry
5193	Mar 17, 72	Changes D-1 acreage in PLO 5180 to 47,123,000 acres
5251	Sept 12, 72	Adds land to PLO 5180 under paragraph 1

Table 5: MAJOR PUBLIC LAND ORDERS OPEN TO ENTRY UNDER THE
FEDERAL MINING LAWS

PLO Number	Date	Description
3520	Jan 5, 65	Rampart Power Site Classification
2213	Dec 6, 60	Clarence Rhode NWR open to mineral entry
4583	Jan 20, 69	Adds 265,000 acres to Cape Newenham NWR
4584	Jan 20, 69	Adds 1,017,000 acres to Clarence Rhode NWR which are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation except the mining and mineral leasing laws.

The Trans-Alaska pipeline corridor (PC) was authorized under PLOs 5150, 5403, 5182, 5151. A substantial portion of the lands so classified remained under the D-1 withdrawal permitting locations for metalliferous minerals.

Other PLOs antedating ANCSA permit location and entry under U.S. Mining Laws. The major ones which are still in force are (Table 5) PLO 3520, the Rampart Power Site Classification, and the PLOs establishing and making additions to the Clarence Rhode NWR, and the Cape Newenham NWR (Plos 2213, 4583, 4584). The Aleutian Island NWR, established by Executive Order, is not, as far as is known, covered by any land orders which would withdraw it from the U.S. Mining Laws. Therefore, it is assumed to be open to mineral entry and location. St. Matthew NWR and Nunivak NWR are presumed to be closed (Table 3).

Large areas in Alaska are closed and withdrawn from the U.S. Mining Laws. These include Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 (PLOs 1621, 2215), the Kenai Moose Range (PLO 3400), Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (PLOs 1634, 1693, 2417), Izembek NWR (PLO 2216), and as far as is known the St. Matthew, Pribiloff and Nunivak National Wildlife Refuges.

Military and defense withdrawals are closed not only at present but also in the future. Public Land Order 5187 of March 15, 1972 withdrew from location and entry under the U.S. Mining Laws all lands embraced in defense or military reservations in Alaska even when these lands are no longer needed for military or defense purposes. Other PLOs covering

defense withdrawals are: 5240, 1851, 3780, 1571, 5238, 1910, 5239, 5238, 5237; and Public Laws 87-326, 87-327, 87-334, 87-320.

ANCSA initially withdrew some 80,000,000 acres for the four systems under Section 17 (d) (2). These D-2 lands, covered by PLOs 5179, 5253, 5192, 5250, 5181, are withdrawn from mineral entry and location. ANCSA (Table 6) also withdrew large areas for native selections in a plethora of public land orders. Such lands or those selected by Native Corporations are withdrawn from the U.S. Mining Laws. Similarly, lands selected by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act (72 Stat. 339) are also withdrawn from the Federal mining laws.

TABLE 6: MAJOR PUBLIC LAND ORDERS CLOSING LAND TO MINERAL ENTRY UNDER THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT (85 Stat. 688).

<u>PLO Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>
5179/5253	Mar 9, 72	D-2 withdrawal of 80,000,000 acres
5242	July 20, 72	Section 11 withdrawals of 539,000 acres from PLOs 5180, 5186
5181	Mar 9, 72	1,851,000 acres withdrawn for study. Amended by 5388, 5190, 5194
5183	Mar 9, 72	Sect. 11 Amended by 5561, 5581
5184	Mar 9, 72	Sec. 14
5192/5250	Mar 17, 72	Adds to D-2 lands
5191	Mar 17, 72	Changes acreages in native withdrawals
5188	Mar 15, 72	Closes former native reservations
Major Native withdrawals are:		5156, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5178, 5213, 5214, 5252, 5253, 5256, 5257, 5321, 5353, 5388, 5389, 5391, 5392, 5393, 5395, 5396, 5438, 5442, 5555, 5557.

LANDS OPEN TO MINERAL ENTRY IN ALASKA

Approximately 64,392,320 acres, or 17% of the total area of Alaska is believed to be open to location and entry under the Federal Mining Laws (Table 7).

TABLE 7: ALASKA LANDS OPEN TO MINERAL ENTRY AND LOCATION UNDER THE U.S. MINING LAWS

<u>Category</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Section D-1 ANCSA	41,336,960
Pipeline Corridor	3,795,200
Rampart and other PSC	529,920
National Wildlife Refuges	2,564,480
Clarence Rhode	919,680
Aleutian NWR	1,462,400
Cape Newehan	182,400
National Forests	16,165,760
Chugach	1,708,800
Tongass	14,456,960
	<hr/>
TOTAL	64,392,320

Viewed in terms of the total area of Alaska, 83% of Alaska is closed to mineral entry and location under the U.S. Mining Laws. 11% of Alaska is open under D-1 and the Pipeline Corridor, and 6% is open under national forests, national wildlife refuges, and the Rampart power site. Approximately 9.7% of Alaska is open under the State Mining and Mineral Leasing Laws. The total area open under the U.S. Mining Laws and the State Mining and Mineral Leasing Laws is 100,875,391 acres or 26.7%.

Table 8 summarizes the data used by quadrangle. The table gives the quadrangle number and name followed by the total area on the quadrangle, the total area in sections open to mineral entry, and the percentage of the quadrangle open under the U.S. Mining Laws. This is followed by columns breaking down the number of sections open under ANCSA (D-1), Pipeline Corridor (P.C.), National Wildlife Refuges (N.W.R.), Power Site Classification (P.S.C.) and National Forests (N.F.).

Plate I is a map showing distribution of Alaska federal land open for location under the Federal Mining Laws for metalliferous minerals. There is a significant regional variation in the land open to mineral entry. This regional variation appears to be correlative with the distribution of the national forests, national wildlife refuges, Petroleum Reserve No 4 and native land selections.

Plate II is a map of the Federal lands open to entry and state patented and tentatively approved lands as of April 1, 1977.

Table 9 gives the total state land tentatively approved or patented as of 24 March 1977 and the classification of this land as of 30 March 1977. Of the 36,483,071 acres tentatively approved or patented to the State of Alaska as of 24 March 1977, 11,892,981 acres were classified as of 31 March 1977. Of the total classified land, 1,049,491 acres or 9 percent was open to entry for locatable minerals. The balance of the classified land was open to possible mineral leasing. In addition the 24,590,090 acres of unclassified land was open to mineral entry.

Figure 1. Percent of Alaska lands open to mineral entry under the Federal Mining Laws and under the Alaska State Mining and Mineral Leasing Laws. (April, 1977)

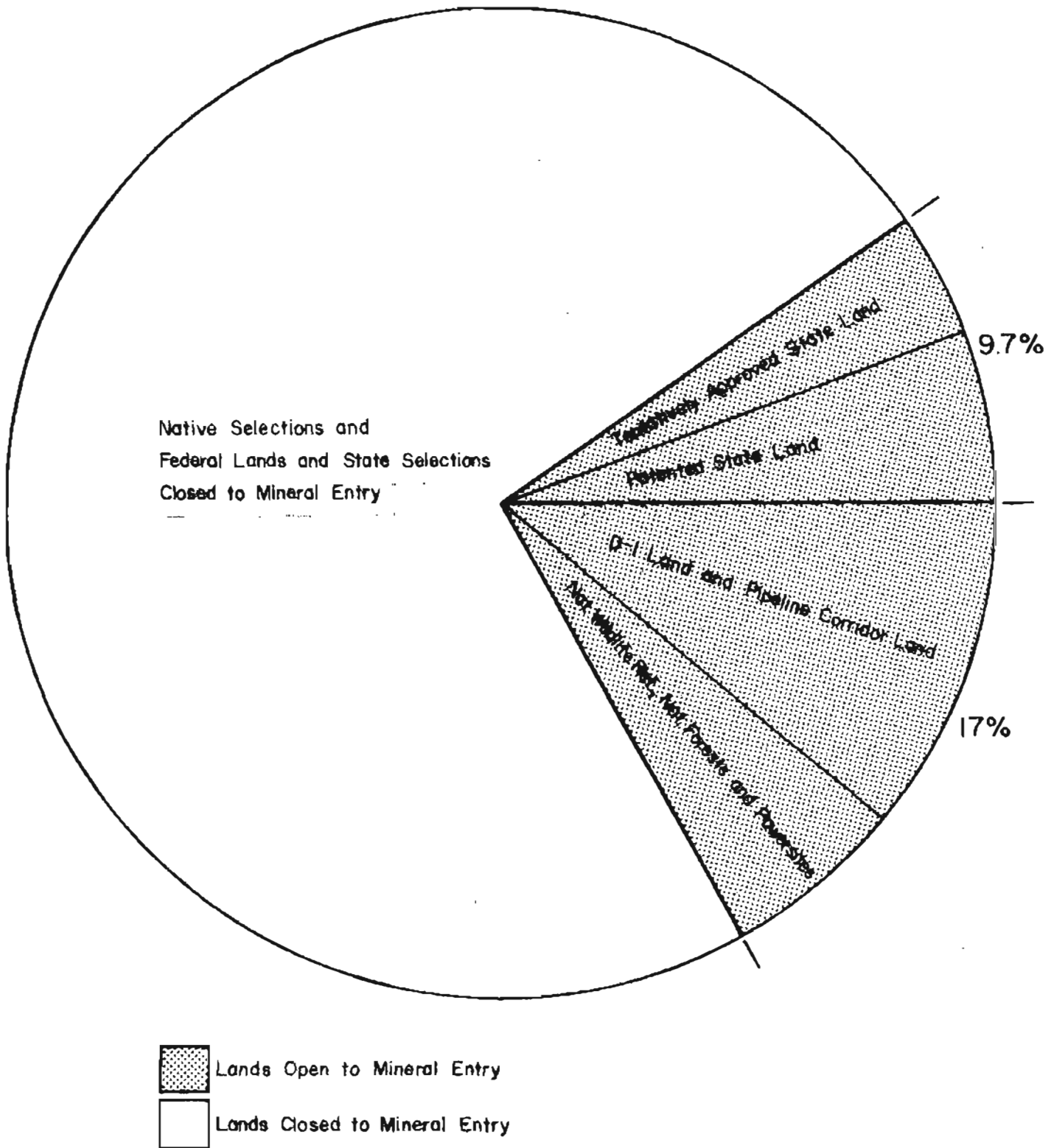


TABLE 8: AREA (IN SECTIONS) OPEN TO MINERAL ENTRY UNDER THE
U.S. MINING LAWS BY U.S.G.S. 1:250,000 QUADRANGLES

<u>Quad No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Total Area</u>	<u>Total Open</u>	<u>% Open</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>N.W.R.</u>	<u>P.S.C.</u>	<u>NF</u>
1	Barrow	766	0	0					
2	Wainwright	2,370	0	0					
3	Meade River	4,294	0	0					
4	Teshepuk	1,878	0	0					
5	Harrison Basin	2,766	0	0					
6	Beechey Point	1,713	0	0					
7	Flaxman Island	434	0	0					
8	Barter Island	183	0	0					
9	Point Lay	2,064	0	0					
10	Utukok River	5,346	0	0					
11	Lockout River	5,328	0	0					
12	Ikpiquk River	5,220	0	0					
13	Umiat	5,184	0	0					
14	Sagavanirktok	5,364	648	12		648			
15	Mt. Michelson	5,171	193	4	37	156			
16	Demarcation Point	4,715	0	0					
17	Point Hope	1,766	0	0					
18	DeLong Mts.	5,322	504	9	504				
19	Misheguk Mt.	5,148	0	0					
20	Howard Pass	5,040	0	0					
21	Killik River	5,616	0	0					
22	Chandler Lake	5,382	0	0					
23	Phillip Smith Mts.	5,028	1,861	37	769	1,092			
24	Arctic	5,647	1,545	27	890	655			
25	Table Mt.	5,174	0	0					
26	Noatak	4,164	298	7	298				
27	Baird Mts.	5,670	0	0					
28	Ambler River	5,724	378	7	378				
29	Survey Pass	5,334	0	0					
30	Wiseman	5,904	840	14	336	504			
31	Chandalar	5,478	1,882	34	1,470	408			
32	Christian	5,760	1,151	20	1,151				
33	Coleen	5,514	0	0					
34	Shishmaref	1,020	0	0					
35	Kotzebue	1,677	0	0					
36	Selawik	5,017	432	9	432				
37	Shungnak	6,048	1,548	26	1,548				
38	Hughes	5,941	1,743	29	1,743				
39	Bettles	6,024	2,314	38	864	1,440		10	
40	Beaver	6,048	108	2		108			
41	Fort Yukon	6,048	318	5				318	
42	Black River	5,904	29	0				29	
43	Teller	4,024	1,518	36	1,518				
44	Bendeleben	5,760	1,649	29	1,649				

Quad. No.	Name	Total Area	Total Open	% Open	D-1	P.C.	N.W.R.	P.S.C.	NF
45	Candle	5,544	3,276	59	3,276				
46	Kateel River	5,544	1,512	27	1,512				
47	Melozitna	5,844	1,780	30	1,780				
48	Tanana	6,384	2,873	45	2,520			353	
49	Livengood	6,156	2,948	48	2,203	631		114	
50	Circle	6,300	2,978	47	2,978				
51	Charley River	6,294	180	3	180				
52	Nome	1,422	0	0					
53	Solomon	2,909	672	23	672				
54	Norton Bay	4,886	2,726	56	2,726				
55	Nulato	6,480	477	7	477				
56	Ruby	6,486	1,236	19	1,236				
57	Kantishna River	6,432	4,025	63	4,025				
58	Fairbanks	6,480	396	6	396				
59	Big Delta	6,552	1,904	29	1,904				
60	Eagle	6,552	887	14	887				
61	St. Lawrence Island	1,764	0	0					
62	St. Michael	1,368	262	19	7		225		
63	Unalakleet	5,198	1,657	32	1,657				
64	Ophir	6,168	342	6	342				
65	Medfra	6,402	780	12	780				
66	Mt. McKinley	6,864	1,260	18	1,260				
67	Healy	6,480	1,044	16	1,044				
68	Mt. Hayes	6,912	314	5	26	288			
69	Tanacross	6,666	2,176	33	2,176				
70	Black	726	0	0					
71	Kwiguk	6,391	0	0					
72	Holy Cross	6,948	2,376	34	2,376				
73	Iditarod	6,432	1,080	17	1,080				
74	McGrath	6,336	2,304	36	2,304				
75	Talkeetna	6,144	0	0					
76	Talkeetna Mts.	6,360	0	0					
77	Gulkana	6,526	0	0					
78	Nabesna	6,996	1,017	15	1,017				
79	Hooper Bay	1,902	341	18			341		
80	Marshall	7,272	612	8	240		372		
81	Russian Mission	7,200	756	11	756				
82	Sleetmute	7,200	432	6	432				
83	Lime Hills	7,128	1,115	16	1,115				
84	Tyonek	6,309	0	0					
85	Anchorage	6,266	202	3					
86	Valdez	7,128	0	0					
87	McCarthy	7,314	0	0					
88	St. Matthew	124	0	0					
89	Numivak	1,552	5	0					
90	Baird Inlet	6,076	464	8					
91	Bethel	7,416	2,448	33	2,448				
92	Taylor Mt.	7,272	540	7	540				

<u>Quad No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Total Area</u>	<u>Total Open</u>	<u>% Open</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>N.W.R.</u>	<u>P.S.C.</u>	<u>NF</u>
93	Lake Clark	7,272	0	0					
94	Kenai	4,806	0	0					
95	Seward	4,967	1,181	24					1,181
96	Cordova	3,738	948	25					948
97	Bering Glacier	6,724	174	3					174
98	Mt. St. Elias	1,401	34	2					34
99	C. Mendenhall	278	0	0					
100	Kuskokwim Bay	408	0	0					
101	Goodnews	6,796	311	5	288		23		
102	Dillingham	6,769	1,116	16	1,116				
103	Iliamna	5,048	144	3	144				
104	Seldovia	2,384	92	4	92				
105	Blying Sound	340	148	44	31				117
106	Middleton	30	29	97					29
107	Icy Bay	110	0	0					
108	Yakutat	2,962	2,378	80	1,265				1,113
109	Skagway	2,400	1,016	42	812				204
110	Atlin	248	27	11					27
111	Mt. Fairweather	2,671	352	13	135				217
112	Juneau	3,571	1,999	56					1,999
113	Taku River	960	894	93					894
114	Sitka	3,893	3,746	96					3,746
115	Sundum	2,552	2,432	95	522				1,910
116	Port Alexander	1,351	1,263	93					1,263
117	Petersburg	3,033	2,807	93					2,807
118	Bradfield Canal	1,990	1,990	100					1,990
119	Craig	2,737	2,085	76					2,085
120	Ketchikan	3,963	3,744	94					3,744
121	Dixon Ent.	432	325	75					325
122	Prince Rupert	275	265	96					265
123	Hagemelster Island	845	262	31			262		
124	Nushagak	1,425	11	1	11				
125	Naknek	3,814	72	2	72				
126	Mt. Katmai	4,806	0	0					
127	Afognak	1,884	19	1					19
128	Bristol Bay	325	0	0					
129	Ugashik	3,541	0	0					
130	Karluk	1,471	0	0					
131	Kodiak	2,583	0	0					
132	Pribilof Island	71	0	0					
133	Chignik	4,130	36	1	36				
134	Sutwik Island	779	0	0					
135	Trinity Island	140	19	14	19				
136	Kaguyak	110	0	0					
137	Stepovak Bay	547	0	0					
138	Port Moller	1,887	36	2	36				
139	Cold Bay	1,166	17	1	17				
140	Simeonof Island	63	0	0					

<u>Quad.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Area</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Open</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Open</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>N.W.R.</u>	<u>P.S.C.</u>	<u>NF</u>
141	False Pass	754	0	0					
142	Unimak	1,167	0	0					
143	Unalaska	1,189	0	0					
144	Unmak	632	9	1			9		
145	Samalga	94	69	73			69		
146	Amutka	129	129	100			129		
147	Sequam	250	250	100			250		
148	Atka	391	391	100			391		
149	Adak	642	512	80			512		
150	Gareloi Island	120	120	100			120		
151	Rat Island	250	250	100			250		
152	Kiska	130	130	100			130		
153	Attu	425	425	100			425		

	<u>Sections</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Area Analyzed	584,952	374,369,280	100%
Total Area Open	100,613	64,392,320	17%
D-1 Lands	64,589	41,336,960	64%
Pipeline Corridor Lands	5,930	3,795,200	6%
National Wildlife Refuges Open	4,007	2,564,480	4%
Power Site Classification	828	529,920	1%
National Forests	25,259	16,165,760	25%

TABLE 9: STATE LANDS TENTATIVELY APPROVED AND PATENTED
AND STATE LANDS BY CLASSIFICATION.

Tentatively approved (as of 24 March 1977)	15,386,994.49
Patented (as of 24 March 1977)	<u>21,096,076.95</u>
Total	<u>36,483,071.44</u>

	<u>Cumulative Total</u> 30 Dec. 1975 <u>Acres</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u> 31 Dec. 1976 <u>Acres</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u> 31 March 1977 <u>Acres</u>
Classified			
Agriculture	81,103	81,249	169,227
Commercial	9,873	9,988	9,988
Grazing	64,267	64,277	64,157
Industrial	15,395	15,437	15,449
Materials	846	846	846
Minerals	4,578	4,538	4,538
Private Recreation	41,987	40,384	36,581
Public Recreation	1,914,441	1,605,958	1,605,958
Reserved Use	127,898	634,163	614,700
Residential	8,978	9,200	9,123
Timber	880,835	802,528	801,248
Utility	165,736	161,739	178,702
Watershed	25,649	25,649	25,649
Open to Entry	0	0	0
Resource Management	<u>8,531,896</u>	<u>8,358,208</u>	<u>8,356,815</u>
Total	11,873,517	11,814,164	11,892,981
Unclassified	NA	NA	24,590,090